FOURTEEN SAW NEGROES SHOOT

President Sends Sworn Statements With His Message on Brownsville Affair,

ARE "MIDNIGHT ASSASSINS"

Thus Refers to Soldiers Who Shot at Women and Children. Bullets Sent to Senate.

President Roosevelt to-day sent to the Senate a special message regarding the Brownsville incident, which gives the additional evidence collected by Assistant Attorney-General Purdy, and Major Blocksom, who were sent to Texas by the President to Investigate the affair. The President submitted with his message various exhibits, including maps of Hrownsville and Fort Brown, a bandeler, some empty shells, ball cartridges, picked up in the streets a few hours after the shooting; three steel facket bullets and some seraps of the facing bullets picked out of the house into which they had been imbedded.

The President declares that the evidence is positive that the outrage of August 13th was committed by some of the colored troops that have been dismissed, and that some or all of the individuals of the three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry had knowledge of the deed and have shielded the guilty ones. The negro troops are referred to by the President in his message as "midnight assessins," and he declares that very few if any of the soliders dismissed "without honer" could have been ignorant of what occurred.

Revokes One Clause. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14 .-

Revokes One Clause.

Revokes One Clause.

That part of the order which bars the soldiers from all civil employment under the government is revoked by the President. This clause, the President says, was lacking in validity. The discharged troops, however, will be forever barred from enlisting in the army or navy, and as to this the President says that "there is no doubt of any constitutional power." Secretary Taft's report, giving the sworn testimony of witnesses, is transmitted with the message. The testimony of fourteen eyewitnesses is given, and the President declares that the evidence is conclusive that the weapons used were Bpringfield rifles, now used by United Biates troops, including the negro troops who were in the garrison at Brownsville. The President's message in full follows:

To the Senate:

In my message to the Senate treating

To the Senate:

In my message to the Senate treating of the dismissal, without honor, of certain named members of the three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, I gave the reports of the officers upon which the dismissal was based. These reports were made in accordance with the custom in such cases; for it would, of course, be impossible to preserve discipline in the army save by parsuing precisely the course that in this case was pursued. Inasmuch, however, as in the Senate question was raised as to the sufficiency of the evidence, I deemed it wise to send Major Blocksom and Assistant to the Attorney-General Purdy to Brownsvills to make a thorough investigation on the ground in reference to the matter. I herewith transmit Secretary Taft's report, and the testimony taken under oath of the various witnesses examined in the course of the investigation. I also submit various exhibits, including maps of Brownsville and Fort Brown; photographs of various buildings, a letter from Judge Parks to his wife, together with a bandoleer, thirty-three empty shells, seven ball cartridges and four clips picked up in the streets of Brownsville within a few hours after the shooting; three steel-jacketed bullets and some scraps of the casings of other bullets picked out of the houses linto which they had been fired. A telegram from United States Commissioner R. B. Creager, at Brownsville, with supporting affidavits, have since been sent to the Secretary of War.

It appears from the testimony that on the night of the lish of August, In my message to the Senate treating

War.

It appears from the testimony that
on the night of the 13th of August,
1906, several crimes were committed
by some person or persons in the city
of Brownsville. Among these were the following: (a) The murder of Frank Natus

(a) The murder of Frank Natus.
(b) The assault with intent to kill the lieutenant of police, Dominguez, whose horse was killed under him and whose arm was shot so severely that it had to be amputated.
(c) The assault with intent to kill the control of the contr

(c) The assault with ment of an Mr. and Mrs. Hale Odin, and their little boy, who were in the window of the Miller Hotel.

(d) The shooting into several private residences in the city of Brownsville, three of them containing women and children.

children.

(e) The shooting at and slightly
wounding of Preclado.
These crimes were certainly committed by somebody.
As to the motive for the commission

As to the mouve for the commission of the orimes, it appears that trouble of a more or less serious kind had occurred between individual members

Pile Remedy Given Away

To All Pile Sufferers We Will Send Free a Trial Package of the Pyramid Pile Cure.

In order to prove to you that our remady is not to be classed with the many concections advertised as cures for this fread disease, we make this liberal of

soly is not to be classed with the many concoctions advertised as cures for this dread disease, we make this liberal offer.

The leave it to your own judgment to decide whether or not you can afford to without this long tried remedy. We know of no cose where the Pyramid Pile Care has not brought relief, when it has been used according to directions. It has saved thousands from the operating table and endless torture. You owe it to yourself to give it a fair trial especially since it costs you nothing.

"I write to thank you and also praise you for the good your medicine has done me. Oh, I can't find words to express my thanks to you all for such a wonderful and speedy cure. I felt relieved after using your sample, so I sent right on to a druggist and bought a 50c box which I believe has cured me entriely. I feel more myself now than I have felt in over a year, for I have been bothered about that long with the piles, I have told all my friends about this wonderful discovery and will recommend it whenever I can. You can use my name anywhere you choose. Respectfully Mrs. Chas. L. Coleman, Tullahoma, Tenn."

There is surely ne good reason why any sufferer from piles should continue in agony. If you are tortured with this disease, we will send to your address in a plain sealed wrapper a sufficient quantity of the Pyramid Pile Cure to show what relief it brings. Many bave been practically cured by this amount of the remedy sold in all drug stores at 50 cents per box. Write to-day and prove to your own satisfaction that you can be cured, Pyramid Drug Co., 77 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich.



of the companies and individual citizens of Brownsville, culminating in complaints which resulted in the sol-dlers being contined within the limits of the garrison on the evening of the

of the garrison on the evening of the day in question.

The evidence, as will be seen, shows beyond any possibility of honest question that some individuals among the colored troops whom I have dismissed committed the outrages mentioned; and that some or all of the other individuals whom I dismissed had knowledge of the deed and shielded from the law those who committed it. committed it.

Ludicrously Impossible.

The only motive suggested as pos-sibly influencing any one else was a desire to get rid of the colored troops, so strong that it impelled the citi-zens of Brownsville to shoot up their zens of Brownsville to shoot up their own houses, to kill one of their own number, to assault their own police, wounding the lieutenant, who had been an officer for twenty years—all with the purpose of discrediting the negro troops. The suggestion is on its face so ludicrously impossible that it is difficult to treat it as honestly made. This theory supposes that the assailants succeeding in obtaining the uniform of the negro honestly made. This theory supposes that the assallants succeeding in obtaining the uniform of the negro soldiers; that before starting on their raid they got over the fence of the fort unchallenged, and without discovery by the negro troops opened fire on the town from within the fort; that they blacked their faces so that at least fourteen eye-witnesses mistook them for negroes; that they disguised their voices so that at least six witnesses who heard them speak mistook their voices as being those of negroes. They were not Mexicans, for they were heard by various witnesses to speak in English. The weapons they used were Springfield rifles; for the ammunition which they used was that of the Springfield rifle and no other, and could not have been used in any gun in Texas or any part of the Union or in Mexico, or been used in any gun in Texas or any part of the Union or in Mexico, or in any other part of the world, save only in the Springfield now used by the United States troops, including the negro woods in the garrison at Brownsylle, and by no other persons save these troops—a weapon which had only been in use by the United States troops for some four of five months prior to the shooting in question, and which is not in the possession of private citizens.

The cartridge used will go into one

possession of private citizens.

The cartridge used will go into one other rifle used in the United States, when specially chambered—the Winchester of the '95 model—but it will rarely if ever go off when in it; and, moreover, the builets picked out of the buildings show the markings of the four so-called "lands" which come from being fired through the Springfield, but not through the Winchester, the latter showing six. The builets which I herawith submit, which were found in the houses, could not, therefore, have been fired from a Winchester or any other sporting rifle, although the cartridges might have been put into a Win-

from a Winchester or any other sporting rifle, although the cartridges might have been put into a Winchester model of '95. The bullets might have been fred from a Krag, but the cartridges would not have gone into a Krag, and the conclusive that the new Springfield rifle was the weapon used by the midnight assassins, and could not by any possibility have been any other rifle of any kind in the world.

This of itself establishes the fact that the assailants were United States soldiers, and would be conclusive on this point if not one soldier had been seen or heard by any residents in Brownsville on the night in question, and if nothing were known save the finding of the shells, clips, and bullets. Fourteen eyewitnesses—namely, Charles R. Chase, Amado Martinez, Mrs. Kate Leahy, Palerno Preciado, Ygnacio Dominguez, Macedonio Ramirez, George W. Rendall, Jose Martinez, J. P. McDonald, F. H. A. Sanborn, Herbert Elkins, Hale Odin, Mrs. Hale Odin, and Judge Parks-testified that they saw the assailants or some of them at varying distances, and that that they saw the assailants or some of them at varying distances, and that they were negro troops, most of the witnesses giving their testimony in such shape that there is no possibility of their having been mistaken. Two other witnesses, Joseph Bodin and Genero Padron, saw some of theh as-sallants and testified that they were soldiers (the only soldiers in the neigh-borhood being the colored troops). soldiers (the only soldiers in the neighborhood being the colored troops). Four other witnesses—namely, S. C. Moore, Doctor Thorn, Charles S. Canada, and Charles A. Hammond-testified to hearing the shooting and hearing the voices of the men who were doing it, and that these voices were those of negroes, but did not actually see the men who were doing the shooting. About twenty-five other witnesses gave testimony corroborating to a greater or less degree the testimony of these who thus saw the shooting to these eye and earwitnesses would establish beyond all possibility of contradiction the fact that the shooting was committed by ten or fifteen or more of the negro troops from the garrison, and this testimony of theirs would be amply sufficient in itself if not a cartridge or a bullet had been found; exactly as the bullets and cartridges that were found would have established the guilt of the troops even had not a single eyewitness seen them or other witness heard them.

The testimony of the witnesses and

witness seen them or other witness heard them.

The testimony of the witnesses and the position of the bullot holes show that fifteen or twenty of the negro troops gathered inside the fort, and that the first shots fired into the town were fired from within the fort; some of them, at least, from the upper galleries of the barracks.

The testimony further shows that

galleries of the barracks.

The testimony further shows that the troops then came out over the walls, some of them, perhaps, going through the gate, and advanced a distance of 300 yards or thereabouts into the town. During their advance they shot into two hotels and some nine or ten other houses. Three of the private houses into which they fired contained women and children. They deliberately killed Frank Natus, the bar-tender, shooting him down from a distance of about fifteen yards. They shot at a man and woman—Mr. and Mrs. Odin—and their little boy, as they stood in the window of the Miller Hotel, the bullet going less than two inches from the head of the woman. They shot down the Heutenant of police, who was on horseback, killing his horse and wounding him so that his arm had to be amputated. They attempted to kill the two policemen who were his companions, shooting one through the hat. They shot at least eight bullets into the Cowen house, putting The testimony further shows that

out a lighted lamp on the dining-room table. Mrs. Cowen and her five children were in the house; they at once threw themselves prone on the floor and were not hit. They fired into the Starck house, the bullets going through the mosquito bar of a bed from eighteen to twenty inches above where little children were sleeping. There was a light in the children's room.

Must Have Known. The shooting took place near midnight. The panic caused by the utterly unexpected attack was great. The darkness, of course, increased the confusion. There is conflict of testimony on some of the minor points, but every essential point is established beyond possibility of honest question. The careful exquination of Mr. Purdy, assistant to the Attorney-General, resulted merely in strengthoning the reports already made by the regular army authorities. The shooting, it appears, occupied about ten minutes, although it may have been some minutes more or less, it is out of the question that the fifteen or twenty men engaged in the assault could have gathered behind the wall of the fort, began firing, some of them on the porches of the barracks, gone out into the town, fired in the neighborhood of 209 shots in the town, and then returned—the total time occupied from the time of their return being somewhere in the neighborhood of ten minutes—without many of their comrades knowing what they had done.

Indeed, the fuller details as established by the additional evidence with the Senate make it likely that there were very few, if any, of the soldiers dismissed who could have been ignorant of what occurred. It is well-nigh impossible that any of the non-commissioned officers who were at the barracks should not have known what occurred. It is well-nigh impossible that any of the non-commissioned officers who were at the barracks should not have known what occurred. It is well-nigh impossible that any of the non-commissioned officers who were at the barracks should not have known what occurred. It is well-nigh impossible that any of the non-commissioned officers who were at the barracks should not have known what occurred. It is well-nigh impossible to question the conclusions upon which my order was based. I have gone most carefully over every issue of law and fact that has been raised. I am now satisfied that the effect of my order dismissing these men without honor, and declaring the effect of such discharge under the law

Additional Testimony.

The letter from Secretary Taft re-terred to in the President's message embodies the additional testimony which was secured by Major Blockson and assistant to Attorney-General Purdy. The statement by Mr. and Mrs. Odin is particularly interesting. It fol-lows:

Mrs. Moore, the proprietor of the

sors, alsore, the proprietor of the hotel, was in a room in the second story of Miller's Hotel, on the alley with a window looding toward the harracks. They could see the finshes of the guns. They heard them at Cowan's house; heard the volley; heard the reloading; heard the second volley as they started down the alley toward the Miller Hotel. They dropped down behind the window wall and withdrew for protection, but were near enough the miller of the miller Hotel. They dropped down behind the window wall and withdrew for protection, but were near enough the alley to hear the expressions of the men as they saw Dominguez and called for a volty will those and the second show the same the second floor of the men as they saw Dominguez and called for a volty will those and the second floor of the men the second floor of the men the second floor of the alley and Thirteenth Street, was twenty feet square, with two rooms on the alley and the rooms on the second floor of the alley and the rooms on the second floor of the alley and the rooms on the second floor of the alley and the rooms on the second floor of the alley and the rooms on the second floor of the alley and the rooms on the second floor of the alley and the rooms on the second floor of the alley and the rooms on the second floor of the alley and the rooms on the second floor of the alley and the rooms on the second floor of the seco

COUGHS MAY TALK RIVER **COLDS**

REXALL GRIPPE

25c

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crossed Thirteenth Street, after having fired the volley at Dominguez and shot into the Odin room, they fired a volley to the eastward on Thirteenth Street toward the two policemen who had accompanied Dominguez from Washington along Thirteenth Street toward the alley, but had stopped before reaching the alley, and retreated. These men testify that they saw the armed men at the alley, and retreated, but that one going east on Thirteenth beyond Washington and hiding behind a wall in the next alley and the other going up Washington Street from Thirteenth Street. They both testify that they saw the squad go around the corner of Thirteenth and Washington Street was a street light, and where they both again recognized the men as soidlers. The squad apparently had divided into two, one going up the aliey to Tillman's saloon and the other going east on Thirteenth Street to Washington and the Starck house.

The letter continues to give the evidence of eye and ear witnesses to the fact that the shooting was certainly done by negro troops.

MAKE THEM APPEAR IN FEDERAL COURT

Attorney-General Moves the Supreme Court to Act in Matter of Johnson Lynching.

of Johnson Lynching.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14.—
Attorney-General Bonaparte to-day presented to the Supreme Court of the United States a motion to require Sheriff Shipp, of Hamilton county, Tenn., and twenty-six other persons, charged with contempt of that court on account of the lynching at Chattanooga last March of the negro, Ed. Johnson, to appear and give bail. The motion was the first made by Mr. Bonaparte as Attorney-General.

Mr. Bonaparte also presented a motion providing that the court shall "take testimony as to the compility of the defendants, and to examin, under oath to be administered by the court, any witnesses ordered to be summoned in behalf of the United States or of the defendants, subpoenas therefor to be issued by the clerk of this court, with full rights of crossexamination and objection as to the admission of evidence and the competency of witnesses to counsel for both parties."

The vidence is to be faken in open court, "unless it shall appear to the court appropriate to appoint a commissioner or examiner to receive and record the same, and then to report such testimony, with any exceptions thereto made as aforesaid, forthwith to the court.

Motions were made on behalf of the defendants, directing the government to provide for the payment of their expenses in the case, and in bohalf of the Cartwright brothers, two of the men under prosecution, that the bail in their cases be fixed "in proportion to their ability."

The court took all the motions under advisement.

WILL URGE PASSAGE OF FOREST RESERVES BILL

WASHINGTON, January 14.—A meeting of the members of Congress from Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama will be held Wednesday to devise means of securing the passage of the bill providing for the Appalachian and White Mountain forest reserves. The Senate has passed this bill, and it has been favorably reported to the House. Southern members now hope to be able to persuade Speaker Cannon to allow to persuade Speaker Cannon to allo the bill to come before the House.

WRIT OF CERTIORARI

IN ANNIE OAKLEY CASE WASHINGTON, January 14.—A petition for a writ of certiorari in the case of Annie Oakley vs. The Charleston, S. C. News and Courier, and Evening Post of News and Courter, and Evening Fost of the supreme Court of the United States today. It is a damage suit, and the newspapers seek to have the court review the proceedings of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the fourth circuit.

FIGHT TO PREVENT USING THE TITLE

King of Naples Seeks to Keep Henry Gabriell Richard From Passing as Count Bari.

Passing as Count Bari.

PARIS, January 14.—A curious and romantic story has been brought before the public by a case in the courts. The family of the King of Naples is seeking to obtain an injunction restraining a certain Henri Gabriell Richard from using the title of Count of Bari.

By a decision of the French courts Richard is recognized to have no right to the title in question, but he continues to bear it on the pretext that the exequatur has not yet been pronounced by the Italian courts.

From the evidence produced it appears that the pseudo count is the son of a dancer at the opera named Mile. de Narconnay. He was born in 1865, and registered under the name of Henri Gabriell Richard. In 1878 the dancer made the acquaintance of the Count of Bari, brother of Francis II. King of Naples, and of the Count of Casert, who married her. Two years afterward he recognized Richard as his son under the French law.

Court Officials Away. Judge Edmund Waddill, Clerk J. P. Brady and United States Marshal Morgan Treat are attending an important session of the United States District Court in Alexandria, and may be detained there all the present week. In the absence of these officials matters were rather duli on the unper floor of the Federal Building yesterday.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY,
TAKE LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tableta,
Druggists refund money if it falls to cure.
Druggists (ROVES signature is on each box. 200.)

BILL TO DEATH

Fear Expressed That Friends of the Mississippi May Pursue

SENATOR HOPKINS THE MAN

This Course.

Reported That He May Prevent Passage of Measure Working for Our Streams.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14.-The possibility of the river and harbor bill being talked to death is now being bill being talked to death is now being considered by the advocates of the bill, which will carry a total appropriation of about \$70,000,000 or more for the improvement of water-ways. It is said that Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, has intimated that he would kill the bill in this manner, unless it carries a large appro-priation for the improvement of the Mis-

manner, unless it carries a large appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi.

Delegations from States bordering on the Mississippi are far from satisfied with reports which come from the committeeroom concerning what hus been done for the Father of Waters, and it is said the members from these States would not only oppose, but would approve having it talked to death.

A river and harbor bill was killed in the Senate by Senator Tom Carter, of Montana, a few years ago. He got the floor while the bill was under consideration, and within a few hours of the expiration of the term and the death of that Congress on the 4th of March. He kept the floor until the hour of adjournment under the law, and the trick was done.

This is about the only incident of the carer of Senator Carter that is remem-bered, save that he was the Republican national chairman in 1902, when his party

national chairman in 1992, when his party was so defeated, but he is very proud of having talked that bill to death.

Senator Hopkins has not such a strong physique as Senator Carter, but his method of speaking is fully as capable of killing the measure. Whether the threat of the friends of the Mississippian be fulfiled, the members who have items in the bill are becoming alarmed.

Virginians Are Working.

It is impossible to learn the size of

It is impossible to learn the size of appropriation which the rivers and harbors will carry for the improvement of the James River. Representative Lamb is trying to get \$300,000. The bill will provide for the expenditure of \$1,131,000 for the deeponing of the channel to the Norfell Navy Yard from Hamton Beads. Norfolk Navy Yard from Hampton Roads, less \$40,000 to be expended in giving a twenty-five-foot channel in Elizabeth River, the channel to be 500 feet wide. The Potomac will fare especially well.

BOX OF BULLETS

facts in their favor they may have an

facts in their favor they may have an opportunity to do so."

Stating that he did not agree with the President in all he had done in this case. Mr. Mallory, of Florida, digressed to call attention to what he regarded as the best liliustration that could be given of the incompetency of the negro to grapple with great questions. His illustration was the oriticism of the President by the negro mass meeting at Boston.

A negro, he said, held the most lucrative Federal office in Florida, as collector of internal revenue; the collector of customs at Savannah, Ga., was a negro, and the collector of internal revenue of the State of Georgia was a negro, and every one knew the fight which the Senate had made against Dr. Crum, a negro made collector of the port of Charleston, S. C. "But," added Mr. Mallory, "the patriots of Boston, who probably are the best representatives of the collector of the port of the collector of the port of the collector of the port of Charleston, S. C. "But," added Mr. Mallory, "the patriots of Boston, who probably are the best representatives of the collector of the port of the collector of the port of the collector of the port of the collector of the patriots of the collector of the port of the collector of the patriots of the collector of the port of the collector of the patriots of the collector of the port of the collector of the patriots of the collector of the port of the policy of the collector of the patriots of the collector of the pat

"But," added Mr. Mallory, "the patriots of Boston, who probably are the best representatives of the colored race in the country—the most enlightened and highly educated—allow themselves to be carried away by the passion of the moment, unable to look fairly and squarely at a proposition which should be judged justly and honestly; forget that they are under great obligations to the President, and send forth a denunciation of the best friend they have ever had in that office. They will allow passion to get the better of their judgment on almost all occasions."

ways the Senator is superior."

This elicited from Mr. Tillman the explanation: "When I say 'I,' I mean that the white race is superior to the colored race. Now, will the Senator understand me?"

Mr. Spooner disclaimed any intention to discuss the race question, which he said was entirely cutside the present question. Senator Spooner was in the midst of a constitutional discussion of the authority of the President in the case when adjournment was taken.

ter of their judgment on almost all occasions."

Mr. Mallory believed the President ought not to have included in his order of discharge the prohibition against future emilistment. He said he should not oppose the resolution of investigation.

Stirs Tillman Up.

Mr. Clay, of Georgia, said to reply in brief to the sweeping charge against the prominent people of the South, made on Saturday by Senator Patterson, an injustice to his own State and other Southern States had been done, when the Senator from Colorado had said that the leading public men of the South were in favor of mob and lynch law. He declined any intention to discuss the race question, saying he did not want to monopolize a subject that belonged exclusively to "my good friend from South Carolina," Mr. Tillman.

This stirred Mr. Tillman to activity, and Mr. Clay was hotly questioned as he proceeded to defend the President on his Brownsville record. Mr. Tillman insisted he could not get away from the

on his Brownsville record. Mr. Tillman insisted he could not get away from the fundamental principle, that every man charged with crime should have a fair trial. "I say," he continued, "that the President has been derelict; he transcended his authority and was untrue to the duties of his office in not holding the troops in the army until he had exhausted every means to ascertain the guilty ones."

hausted every means to ascertain the guilty ones."

Mr. Clay held that a court-martial would have resulted in nothing. He insisted that the evidence of the former escapades of this regiment justified their discharge, That they were not discharged as the result of any of the provious offences, Mr. Tillman interrupted to say, was evidence that the President and the Secretary of Wur were ignorant of the was ordence that the President and the Secretary of War were ignorant of the character of the negro soldiers. "Well," exclaimed Mr. Clay, "the Senator ought to congratulate him that he has acted right at last."

Mr. Clay placed himself emphatically on record as indorsing the President action, and said he believed he voiced the sentiment of a majority of the people of Georgia.

Mr. Clay placed himself emphatically on record as indorsing the President action, and said due believed he voiced the sentiment of a majority of the people of Georgia.

Only Bandbox Soldiers.

Mr. Bacon had the clerk read a newspaper clipping amouncing that it cited a precedent for the President's action. It told of the dismissal of a company of the South Carolina National Guard by Senator Illiman, then Governor, because they refused to obey orders during a disturbance over the enforcement of the liquor laws.

Mr. Tilman explained the occurrence, declaring the company in question were "bandbox soldlers," who wanted their uniforms and brass buttons to help them with the sirls.

Mr. Bacon said he thought both the

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VIRGINIANS ATTEND THE FOREIGN COMMERCE MEETING

Delegates From Richmond and Other Cities to Take Part in Deliberations of the Body-May Change Leader's Powers.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14,-WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14,—
Virginia is well represented at the convention which met here to-day for the
purpose of considering the general subject of the promotion of the foreign commerce of the United States, and taking
such steps as may be practicable for the
extension of the same. The delegation
met at the New Willard this morning and
effected an organization, prior to the assembling of the convention by the election of C. W. Priddy, as chairman; W. A.
Post, vice-chairman; W. B. Livezy, secretary.

sembling of the convention by the election of C. W. Priddy, as chairman; W. A.
Post, vice-chairman; W. B. Livezy, secretary, vice-chairman; W. B. Livezy, A.
Appointed by the Governor of Virginia—
W. A. Post, C. W. Priddy, Warner Moore
G. O. Tuck, J. A. Clarke, H. R. Schade,
W. B. Smoot, the latter also appointed to
represent the Board of Trade of Alexandria.

Appointed by the Chamber of Commerce
of Newpert News—R. G. Bickford, Samuel
H. Buxton, W. B. Livezy, A. L. Powell.
Appointed by the Board of Trade and
Business Mon's Association of Norfolk—
W. R. Boutwell, J. W. Brown.
The member of the delegation nominated to a place on the committee on permanent organization and rules was R. G.
Bickford, of Newport News.
Mr. Warner Moore, of Richmond, will
read a paper before the convention on
"Exportation of Flour to Foreign Countries, Particularly to South America."
Mr. G. O. Tuck, of Danville, will read a
paper on "Exportation of Leaf Tobacco—
Necessity of Universal Parcels Post, and
Government Subsidy of Steamship Lines
for Promotion of Same."
The convention will be in session until
Wednesday, President Roosovelt will address the delegates, probably at a dinner
Wednesday night.
May Restrict Leader's Power.

May Restrict Leader's Power. May Restrict Leader's Power.

Although efforts which have been made to displace Representative John Sharp Williams as the leader of the Democratic minority of the House of Representatives and install Champ Clark in his place may come to naught, these efforts bid fair to produce some radical changes in so far as the powers and duties of the Democratic leader are concerned.

Representative William A. Jones, of Virginia, created much interest among his Democratic colleagues to-day by announcing that when the Democrats meet in caucus on the eve of the assembling of the Sixtieth Congress he would offer a resolution providing that it should not be the duty of the leader

adjournment was taken.

Mr. Spooner holds that when the Pres

Mr. Spooner holds that when the Free-ident exercises his powers as commander-in-chief of the army the Senate has no jurisdiction to review his actions He also contended that Congress has no power to legislate specifically to re-store the soldiers discharged in the pres-ent case, declaring that review can only be had by impeachment proceedings, which might originate in the House of Penresentalives.

A Dangerous Doctrine.

A Dangerous Doctrine.

Mr. Bacon remarked incidentally that in all his experience in the Senate he had never heard a doctrine advanced which he regarded as more dangerous than the suggestion that the President has any power in the use of the army that cannot be controlled by the lawmaking power.

Several Senators have indicated that they intend to discuss the question, and the Brownsville debate is therefore likely to absorb the attention of the Senate for several days.

The President's message will lie on the table, together with the exhibits, until the Fornker resolution for an investigation has been voted on, and then be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SCHOONER SNOW

IN GREAT PERIL

Representatives.

fairs.

of the minority to name the minority members of the standing committees of the House.

Thus far not one of the Democratic members has expressed opposition to the proposed resolution, while a large number have indicated their hearty approval thereof. It is universally recognized that a main cause of the present deplorable lack of harmony among the Democrats of the House is found in the fact that Ropresentative Williams accepted the invitation of Speaker Cannon to name the Democratic members of the committees. The heart-burnings resulting from efforts to please everybody are cheffy responsible for present conditions.

"Other minority lenders did not exercise this power," said Mr. Jones today, "It was not exercised by Cristnor Mills nor Carlisie nor other great leaders. It was exercised by Mr. Balley when he was leader of the Democrats. It was not exercised by Mr. Richardson exercised some influence in the selection of committeemen. I think the adoption of my resolution would go a long way towards solving the difficulties of the man who receives the complimentary vote of the Democrats for the position of Speaker of the House."

Strength of Opposition,

Strength of Opposition.

The strength of the opposition to Mr. Williams, manifested by the number of members who have expressed their desire for a change of leaders, indicates as well as anything could the conditions which exist among the Democrats. It should be said, however, that it is unfair to blame Mr. Williams for everything which has happened to divide the minority. He is a man whose ability makes him a power on the floor, but a knowledge of his surpassing ability as a forensic debater has begot, or quickened, or irritated that which may be termed a caccethes loquendi, which detracts from his value to the party in the House. Were the Democratic caucus to adopt Mr. Jones's resolution, taking from the leader the power tassign members to committees, and were Mr. Williams to allow his Democratic colleagues to take a general part in discussions of party policy and formulation of plans, as well as a mora general part in debates on the floor, it is believed it would be seen that the effectiveness of the minority membership of the House would be very greatly increased.

MEN RUNNING TRAINS **WORK TOO MANY HOURS** This Found to Be the Case With

Senate and the President had done right.

Mr. Spooner said he would have a very great contempt for himself if he could not discuss the questions involved without reference to the color of the solders. It was, he said, only legal questions that could be involved. Mr. Spooner denounced the criticism which had been made of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, both in the letter of Senator Culberson, protesting against sending the nerre troops to Brownsville, and by Senator Tillman.

The Whites Superior. Those Operating Block The Whites Superior. System of B. & O. The Whites Superior.

Mr Tillman explained that he had not criticized the whole regiment. He added there were many good negroes. As this seemed to surprise Mr. Spoonr, Mr. Tillman addd that he had had good negroes working for him for thirty years, and he believed there were millions of good ones. "I do not hate the race." he added, "I simply feel that I am superior to it; that is all."

"That is a question I decline to discuss," retorted Mr. Spooner. "In some ways the Senator is superior."

This elicited from Mr. Tillman the ex-

WASHINGTON, January 14.—To-day's inquiry by the Interstate Commerce Commission into the block signal system on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad showed that men engaged in the operation of trains work an exwas discovered that no restrictions are

was discovered that no restrictions are placed upon the hours trainmen shall work, and that they take advantage of the opportunity offered to labor for many hours in order to increase their compensation.

An instance was given where an engineer had worked for thirty-six hours, and had no rest during that time. The company, according to the testinony, relies upon its men to claim rest when they feel the need of it. The commission dwelt at length upon the question of hours of trainmen, because it is believed that the facts brought out in this particular phase of the question will accelerate the passage through Congress of the bill limiting the hours of those engaged in the transportation service of railroads.

Richmonders in New York. NEW YORK, January 14.—Wood-ward, Miss E. A. Cofer; York, W. C. Lipscomb, L. M. Foster; Broadway Cen-tral, E. H. Valentine; Wolcott, J. Par-rish; Imperial, J. H. Estes.

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